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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/603,384 | 06/25/2003 | Milton Shizuo Noguchi | 9024.1009 | 3460 |

21831 7590 11/01/2007
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| EXAMINER |
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KIM, TAE W

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| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|----------|--------------|

2876

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| MAIL DATE | DELIVERY MODE |
|-----------|---------------|

11/01/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/603,384

Applicant(s)

NOGUCHI, MILTON SHIZUO

Examiner

Tae W. Kim

Art Unit

2876

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 August 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 9-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 9-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Receipt is acknowledged of the Amendment filed on August 3, 2007.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blackson (US 20030041028 A1) in view of Jones (US 20040016797 A1) and Takeuchi (US 6006209 A).

Re claim 9: Blackson discloses a self-service deposit system for banking, comprising: a depositary module (10 in fig 1) consisting of the following sub-modules:

a document receiving door (46 in fig 1, par. 0037),

a document guiding means (48 in figs 1 & 2, par. 0038 & 0042)

a deposit cassette (52 in fig 1, par. 0039) provided with self locking cover (par. 0039),

a printer (par 0020, par. 0060) for printing identification or other data on any deposited

documents.

However, Blackson does not disclose or fairly suggest

a bar code reader;

a magnetic character reader;

a scanner for capturing images, which digitalizes and files the image of any document.

Jones however discloses a bar code reader (112 in fig 1a, 128 in fig 1b, par. 0044-0046, 0048-0052, 0054-0058, 0063-0065);

a magnetic character reader (112 in fig 1a, par 0045);

a scanner for image capturing which digitalizes and files the image of any document (front and back) (112 in fig 1a, par. 0045-0047).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Jones' teaching into Blackson's self-service banking apparatus for the purpose of providing a wide range of features and services.

Furthermore, Blackson modified by Jones does not disclose or fairly suggest

a deposited document accumulator device for the temporary accumulation of checks or currency bills deposited by a user, which is able to receive checks or currency bills and arrange them in at least one stack,

wherein said deposited document accumulator device returns said at least one stack to the user if the deposit operation is cancelled before completion by said user.

Takeuchi however discloses

a deposited document accumulator device (9 in fig 1) for the temporary accumulation of checks or currency bills deposited by a user, which is able to receive checks or currency bills and arrange them in at least one stack (col 4 lines 29-34),

wherein said deposited document accumulator device returns said at least one stack to the user if the deposit operation is cancelled before completion by said user (step 110 in fig 2, col 1 lines 26-30, col 5 lines 18-20 & 49-56).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Takeuchi's teaching into the self-service banking apparatus of Blackson modified by Jones for the purpose of allowing the customer to cancel the transaction.

4. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blackson (US 20030041028 A1) modified by Jones (US 20040016797 A1) and Takeuchi (US 6006209 A) in view of Graef (US 20030201318 A1)

Re claim 10: Blackson modified by Jones and Takeuchi discloses a self-service deposit system for banking of claim 9.

However, Blackson modified by Jones and Takeuchi does not disclose or fairly suggest a document duplicity detector able to detect the introduction of double pages.

Graef however discloses a document duplicity detector able to detect the introduction of double pages (par 0154).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Graef's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones and Takeuchi for the purpose of eliminating error related to double pages.

5. Claims 11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blackson

(US 20030041028 A1) modified by Jones (US 20040016797 A1) and Takeuchi (US 6006209 A) in view of Force (US 20030121970 A1) and Watari (US 6375072 B2).

Re claim 11: Blackson modified by Jones and Takeuchi discloses a self-service deposit system for banking of claim 9.

However, Blackson modified by Jones and Takeuchi does not disclose or fairly suggest at least a first modular organized cassette, wherein said modular organized cassette comprises several sub-modules for independently storing envelopes, documents, and currency bills.

Force however discloses at least a first modular organized cassette (92, 94, 96, & 98 in fig 1, abst, par 0135), wherein said modular organized cassette comprises several sub-modules (100, 102, 104, & 106 in fig 1) for independently storing documents and currency bills (par 0135, 0272).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Force's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones and Takeuchi for the purpose of organizing for record keeping and later retrieval.

Furthermore, Blackson modified by Jones, Takeuchi, and Force does not disclose sub-modules for independently storing envelopes.

Watari however discloses sub-modules for independently storing envelopes (350 in fig 16, col 20 lines 5-6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Watari's teaching into the system of Blackson

modified by Jones, Takeuchi, and Force for the purpose of storing envelopes that will be provided for the customers' uses.

Re claim 12: Blackson modified by Jones, Takeuchi, Force, and Watari discloses a self-service deposit system of claim 11.

However, Blackson modified by Jones, Takeuchi, Force, and Watari does not disclose or fairly suggest that the said currency bills are separated according to their value (Force: par 0273).

Force however discloses that currency bills are separated according to their value (par 0273).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Force's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones, Takeuchi, Force, and Watari for the purpose of organizing for record keeping and later retrieval.

Re claim 13: Blackson modified by Jones, Takeuchi, Force, and Watari discloses a self-service deposit system for banking of claim 12.

However, Blackson modified by Jones, Takeuchi, Force, and Watari does not disclose or fairly suggest a second modular organized cassette, wherein said second modular organized cassette comprises sub-modules storing currency bills according to their value, said second modular organized cassette being part of a currency bill dispenser device.

Force however discloses a second modular organized cassette (Force: 92, 94, 96, & 98 in fig 1, abst, par 0135), wherein said second modular organized cassette comprises sub-modules storing currency bills according to their value (Force: par 0273), said second modular organized cassette being part of a currency bill dispenser device (Force teaches that bills and documents

can be stored in the sub compartments - 100, 102, 104, & 106 in fig 1 - by the document type or by the denominations. Therefore, it is entirely within the teachings of Force that first one the of the cassettes - 92, 94, 96, & 98 in fig 1 – can store by the document types in its sub compartments and second of the cassette can store by the document denominations in its sub compartments).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Force's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones, Takeuchi, Force, and Watari for the purpose of organizing for record keeping and later retrieval.

Re claim 14: Blackson modified by Jones, Takeuchi, Force, and Watari discloses a self-service deposit system of claim 13.

However, Blackson modified by Jones, Takeuchi, Force, and Watari does not disclose or fairly suggest a currency bill conveyor which conveys the currency bills stored in said first modular organized cassette to said second modular organized cassette.

Force however discloses a currency bill conveyor which conveys the currency bills stored in said first modular organized cassette to said second modular organized cassette (Force: 108, 110, 112, & 114 in fig 1, par 0136).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Force's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones, Takeuchi, Force, and Watari for the purpose of providing internal system structure that enables moving documents among multiple cassettes according to defined criteria.

6. Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blackson (US 20030041028 A1) modified by Jones (US 20040016797 A1), Takeuchi (US 6006209 A), Force (US 20030121970 A1) and Watari (US 6375072 B2) in view of Fish (US 4442781 A).

Re claim 15: Blackson modified by Jones, Takeuchi, Force, and Watari discloses a self-service deposit system for banking of claim 11.

However, Blackson modified by Jones, Force, and Watari does not disclose or fairly suggest the modular organized cassette comprising a cassette cover, a cover lock module, and a cassette retaining module.

Fish however discloses a modular organized cassette comprising a cassette cover (26 in fig 2, col 1 line 57: "removable lid", col 3 lines 4-9), a cover lock module (25 & 30 in fig 2, col 1 line 59, col 3 lines 4-9), and a cassette retaining module (col 3 lines 61-65: "When the deposit box is inserted into its proper position in the automatic teller machine, a first follower or pin 70, welded in fixed position to the upper sheet 26, engages or tracks the straight cam slot 71 of a cam member 72 illustrated in FIG. 3." Any structure and/or components such as the pin 70 or the space/ inside the ATM slot allocated for the box that helps retain the deposit box inside the ATM is the retaining module.).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Fish's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones, Force, and Watari for the purpose of providing restricted access to content of the cassette and for the purpose of providing a secure and firm hold of the cassette inside an ATM.

Re claim 16: Blackson modified by Jones, Takeuchi, Force, Watari, and Fish discloses a self-service deposit system for banking of claim 15.

However, Blackson modified by Jones, Force, and Watari does not disclose or fairly suggest a retention pin.

Fish however discloses a retention pin (pin 70 in fig 2, col 3 lines 61-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Fish's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones, Force, and Watari for the purpose of providing a simple mechanical retention device that is easy to implement and operate.

7. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blackson (US 20030041028 A1) in view of Jones (US 20040016797 A1) and Graef (US 20030201318 A1).

Re claim 17: Blackson discloses a self-service deposit system for banking, comprising: a depositary module (10 in fig 1) consisting of the following sub-modules:

- a document receiving door (46 in fig 1, par. 0037),

- a document guiding means (48 in figs 1 & 2, par. 0038 & 0042)

- a deposit cassette (52 in fig 1, par. 0039) provided with self locking cover (par. 0039),

- a printer (par 0020, par. 0060) for printing identification or other data on any deposited documents.

However, Blackson does not disclose or fairly suggest

- a bar code reader;

- a magnetic character reader;

a scanner for capturing images, which digitalizes and files the image of any document.

Jones however discloses a bar code reader (112 in fig 1a, 128 in fig 1b, par. 0044-0046, 0048-0052, 0054-0058, 0063-0065);

a magnetic character reader (112 in fig 1a, par 0045);

a scanner for image capturing which digitalizes and files the image of any document (front and back) (112 in fig 1a, par. 0045-0047).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Jones' teaching into Blackson's self-service banking apparatus for the purpose of providing a wide range of features and services.

Furthermore, Blackson modified by Jones does not disclose or fairly suggest a document duplicity detector able to detect the introduction of double pages.

Graef however discloses a document duplicity detector able to detect the introduction of double pages (par 0154).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Graef's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones for the purpose of eliminating error related to double pages.

8. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blackson (US 20030041028 A1) modified by Jones (US 20040016797 A1) and Graef (US 20030201318 A1) in view of Takeuchi (US 6006209 A).

Re claim 18: Blackson modified by Jones and Graef discloses a self-service deposit system for banking of claim 17.

However, Blackson modified by Jones and Graef does not disclose or fairly suggest a deposited document accumulator device for the temporary accumulation of checks or currency bills deposited by a user, which is able to receive checks or currency bills and arrange them in at least one stack, which is returned to the user if the deposit operation is cancelled before completion by said user.

Takeuchi however discloses a deposited document accumulator device (9 in fig 1) for the temporary accumulation of checks or currency bills deposited by a user, which is able to receive checks or currency bills and arrange them in at least one stack (col 4 lines 29-34), which is returned to the user if the deposit operation is cancelled before completion by said user (step 110 in fig 2, col 1 lines 26-30, col 5 lines 18-20 & 49-56).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Takeuchi's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones and Graef for the purpose of allowing the customer to cancel the transaction.

9. Claims 19-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blackson (US 20030041028 A1) modified by Jones (US 20040016797 A1) and Graef (US 20030201318 A1) in view of Force (US 20030121970 A1) and Watari (US 6375072 B2).

Re claim 19: Blackson modified by Jones and Graef discloses a self-service deposit system for banking of claim 17.

However, Blackson modified by Jones and Graef does not disclose or fairly suggest at least a first modular organized cassette, wherein said modular organized cassette comprises several sub-modules for independently storing envelopes, documents, and currency bills.

Force however discloses at least a first modular organized cassette (92, 94, 96, & 98 in fig 1, abst, par 0135), wherein said modular organized cassette comprises several sub-modules (100, 102, 104, & 106 in fig 1) for independently storing documents and currency bills (par 0135, 0272).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Force's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones and Graef for the purpose of organizing for record keeping and later retrieval.

Furthermore, Blackson modified by Jones, Graef, and Force does not disclose sub-modules for independently storing envelopes.

Watari however discloses sub-modules for independently storing envelopes (350 in fig 16, col 20 lines 5-6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Watari's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones, Graef, and Force for the purpose of storing envelopes that will be provided for the customers' uses.

Re claim 20: Blackson modified by Jones, Graef, Force, and Watari discloses a self-service deposit system of claim 19.

However, Blackson modified by Jones, Graef, Force, and Watari does not disclose or fairly suggest that the said currency bills are separated according to their value (Force: par 0273).

Force however discloses that currency bills are separated according to their value (par 0273).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Force's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones, Graef, Force, and Watari for the purpose of organizing for record keeping and later retrieval.

Re claim 21: Blackson modified by Jones, Graef, Force, and Watari discloses a self-service deposit system for banking of claim 20 which further comprises a second modular organized cassette (Force: 92, 94, 96, & 98 in fig 1, abst, par 0135), wherein said second modular organized cassette comprises sub-modules storing currency bills according to their value (Force: par 0273), said second modular organized cassette being part of a currency bill dispenser device (Force teaches that bills and documents can be stored in the sub compartments - 100, 102, 104, & 106 in fig 1 - by the document type or by the denominations. Therefore, it is entirely within the teachings of Force that first one the of the cassettes - 92, 94, 96, & 98 in fig 1 - can store by the document types in its sub compartments and second of the cassette can store by the document denominations in its sub compartments).

However, Blackson modified by Jones, Graef, Force, and Watari does not disclose or fairly suggest a second modular organized cassette, wherein said second modular organized cassette comprises sub-modules storing currency bills according to their value, said second modular organized cassette being part of a currency bill dispenser device.

Force however discloses a second modular organized cassette (Force: 92, 94, 96, & 98 in fig 1, abst, par 0135), wherein said second modular organized cassette comprises sub-modules storing currency bills according to their value (Force: par 0273), said second modular organized cassette being part of a currency bill dispenser device (Force teaches that bills and documents

can be stored in the sub compartments - 100, 102, 104, & 106 in fig 1 - by the document type or by the denominations. Therefore, it is entirely within the teachings of Force that first one of the cassettes - 92, 94, 96, & 98 in fig 1 – can store by the document types in its sub compartments and second of the cassette can store by the document denominations in its sub compartments).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Force's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones, Graef, Force, and Watari for the purpose of organizing for record keeping and later retrieval.

Re claim 22: Blackson modified by Jones, Graef, Force, and Watari discloses a self-service deposit system of claim 21.

However, Blackson modified by Jones, Takeuchi, Force, and Watari does not disclose or fairly suggest a currency bill conveyor which conveys the currency bills stored in said first modular organized cassette to said second modular organized cassette.

Force however discloses a currency bill conveyor which conveys the currency bills stored in said first modular organized cassette to said second modular organized cassette (Force: 108, 110, 112, & 114 in fig 1, par 0136).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Force's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones, Graef, Force, and Watari for the purpose of providing internal system structure that enables moving documents among multiple cassettes according to defined criteria.

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10. Claims 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blackson (US 20030041028 A1) modified by Jones (US 20040016797 A1), Graef (US 20030201318 A1), Force (US 20030121970 A1), and Watari (US 6375072 B2) in view of Fish (US 4442781 A).

Re claim 23: Blackson modified by Jones, Graef, Force, and Watari discloses a self-service deposit system for banking of claim 19.

However, Blackson modified by Jones, Graef, Force, and Watari does not disclose or fairly suggest the modular organized cassette comprising a cassette cover, a cover lock module, and a cassette retaining module.

Fish however discloses a modular organized cassette comprising a cassette cover (26 in fig 2, col 1 line 57: "removable lid", col 3 lines 4-9), a cover lock module (25 & 30 in fig 2, col 1 line 59, col 3 lines 4-9), and a cassette retaining module (col 3 lines 61-65: "When the deposit box is inserted into its proper position in the automatic teller machine, a first follower or pin 70, welded in fixed position to the upper sheet 26, engages or tracks the straight cam slot 71 of a cam member 72 illustrated in FIG. 3." Any structure and/or components such as the pin 70 or the space/ inside the ATM slot allocated for the box that helps retain the deposit box inside the ATM is the retaining module.).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Fish's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones, Graef, Force, and Watari for the purpose of providing restricted access to content of the cassette and for the purpose of providing a secure and firm hold of the cassette inside an ATM.

Re claim 24: Blackson modified by Jones, Graef, Force, Watari and Fish discloses a self-service deposit system for banking of claim 23.

However, Blackson modified by Jones, Graef, Force, Watari and Fish does not disclose or fairly suggest a retention pin

Fish however discloses a retention pin (pin 70 in fig 2, col 3 lines 61-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Fish's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones, Force, and Watari for the purpose of providing a simple mechanical retention device that is easy to implement and operate.

11. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blackson (US 20030041028 A1) in view of Jones (US 20040016797 A1) and Force (US 20030121970 A1).

Re claim 25: Blackson discloses a self-service deposit system for banking, comprising: a depositary module (10 in fig 1) consisting of the following sub-modules:

a document receiving door (46 in fig 1, par. 0037),

a document guiding means (48 in figs 1 & 2, par. 0038 & 0042)

a deposit cassette (52 in fig 1, par. 0039) provided with self locking cover (par. 0039),

a printer (par 0020, par. 0060) for printing identification or other data on any deposited documents.

However, Blackson does not disclose or fairly suggest

a bar code reader;

a magnetic character reader;

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a scanner for capturing images, which digitalizes and files the image of any document.

Jones however discloses a bar code reader (112 in fig 1a, 128 in fig 1b, par. 0044-0046, 0048-0052, 0054-0058, 0063-0065);

a magnetic character reader (112 in fig 1a, par 0045);

a scanner for image capturing which digitalizes and files the image of any document (front and back) (112 in fig 1a, par. 0045-0047).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Jones' teaching into Blackson's self-service banking apparatus for the purpose of providing a wide range of features and services.

Furthermore, Blackson modified by Jones does not disclose or fairly suggest

a first and a second organized cassettes, interconnected by a currency bill conveyor device, said first organized cassette storing the deposited documents and

currency bills, the currency bills being separated according to their values, said second organized cassette being part of a bill dispenser device,

wherein said currency bill conveyor device directs said currency bills from said first cassette to said second cassette.

Force however discloses

a first and a second organized cassettes (92, 94, 96, & 98 in fig 1, abst, par 0135), interconnected by a currency bill conveyor device (108, 110, 112, & 114 in fig 1, par 0136), said first organized cassette storing the deposited documents and

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currency bills, the currency bills being separated according to their values (par 0273), said second organized cassette (92, 94, 96, & 98 in fig 1, abst, par 0135) being part of a bill dispenser device,

wherein said currency bill conveyor device directs said currency bills from said first cassette to said second cassette (108, 110, 112, & 114 in fig 1, par 0136).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Force's teaching into self-service banking apparatus of Blackson modified by Jones for the purpose of providing internal system structure that enables moving documents among multiple cassettes according to defined criteria.

12. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blackson (US 20030041028 A1) modified by Jones (US 20040016797 A1) and Force (US 20030121970 A1) in view of Takeuchi (US 6006209 A).

Re claim 26: Blackson modified by Jones and Force discloses a self-service deposit system for banking of claim 25.

However, Blackson modified by Jones and Force does not disclose or fairly suggest a deposited document accumulator device for the temporary accumulation of checks or currency bills deposited by a user, which is able to receive checks or currency bills and arrange them in at least one stack, which is returned to the user if the deposit operation is cancelled before completion by said user.

Takeuchi however discloses

a deposited document accumulator device (9 in fig 1) for the temporary accumulation of checks or currency bills deposited by a user, which is able to receive checks or currency bills and arrange them in at least one stack (col 4 lines 29-34), which is returned to the user if the deposit operation is cancelled before completion by said user (step 110 in fig 2, col 1 lines 26-30, col 5 lines 18-20 & 49-56).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Takeuchi's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones and Force for the purpose of allowing the customer to cancel the transaction.

13. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blackson (US 20030041028 A1) modified by Jones (US 20040016797 A1) and Force (US 20030121970 A1) in view of Graef (US 20030201318 A1).

Re claim 27: Blackson modified by Jones and Force discloses a self-service deposit system for banking of claim 25.

However, Blackson modified by Jones and Force does not disclose or fairly suggest a document duplicity detector able to detect the introduction of double pages.

Graef however discloses a document duplicity detector able to detect the introduction of double pages (par 0154).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Graef's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones and Force for the purpose of eliminating error related to double pages.

14. Claims 28 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blackson (US 20030041028 A1) modified by Jones (US 20040016797 A1) and Force (US 20030121970 A1) in view of Fish (US 4442781 A).

Re claim 28: Blackson modified by Jones and Force discloses a self-service deposit system for banking of claim 25.

However, Blackson modified by Jones and Force does not disclose or fairly suggest a modular organized cassette further comprising a cassette cover, a cover lock module and a cassette retaining module.

Fish however discloses a modular organized cassette comprising a cassette cover (26 in fig 2, col 1 line 57: "removable lid", col 3 lines 4-9), a cover lock module (25 & 30 in fig 2, col 1 line 59, col 3 lines 4-9), and a cassette retaining module (col 3 lines 61-65: "When the deposit box is inserted into its proper position in the automatic teller machine, a first follower or pin 70, welded in fixed position to the upper sheet 26, engages or tracks the straight cam slot 71 of a cam member 72 illustrated in FIG. 3." Any structure and/or components such as the pin 70 or the space/ inside the ATM slot allocated for the box that helps retain the deposit box inside the ATM is the retaining module.).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Fish's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones and Force for the purpose of providing restricted access to content of the cassette and for the purpose of providing a secure and firm hold of the cassette inside an ATM.

Re claim 29: Blackson modified by Jones, Force, and Fish discloses a self-service deposit system for banking of claim 28.

However, Blackson modified by Jones, Force, and Fish does not disclose or fairly suggest a retention pin.

Fish however discloses a retention pin (pin 70 in fig 2, col 3 lines 61-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinarily skill in the art to incorporate Fish's teaching into the system of Blackson modified by Jones, Force, and Fish for the purpose of providing a simple mechanical retention device that is easy to implement and operate.

Response to Arguments

15. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Newly introduced references, Force (US 20030121970 A1), Fish (US 4442781 A), Takeuchi (US 6006209 A), Watari (US 6375072 B2), and Graef (US 20030201318 A1), in various combinations answer to the applicant's arguments and claim amendments.

Conclusion

16. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on

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the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tae W. Kim whose telephone number is 571-272-5971. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7AM-4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael G. Lee can be reached on 571-272-2398. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.


Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Tae W. Kim

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Patent Examiner

TWK



LISA CAPUTO
PRIMARY PATENT EXAMINER